A. Butler, Esq.


# The Lewistown Republican,

## AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday SEPT. 1st 1841. Vol. 3—No. 4 7



### TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction to those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.


### POETRY.

FOR MI[illegible]

### The Departed.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Col. JOSE[illegible] the departed!
[illegible]us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams—
But where the cheerful lights of home,
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed!
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful,
How dreamless is their sleep—
Where rears the dirge-like music
Of the ever tossing deep,
Or where the hurrying night winds,
Pale winter's robes have spread
Above their narrow places
In the cities of the dead,

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone—
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown;
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees,
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice!—it mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again,
The melody of summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As their remembered words.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams,
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn—
The departed—the departed!
Can never more return.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### LIFE OF TECUMSEH.

A life of this celebrated chieftain, by the late *Benjamin Drake*, has been lately published in Cincinnatti. It is spoken of as a work of uncommon interest executed with great ability. The biographer had bestowed infinite pains in the investigation of the character of this famous Indian warrior, and the pages of the volume teem with anecdotes illustrative of his bravery, generosity and heroism. We extract a few of them for the amusement of our readers.

*Tecumseh's efforts to abolish the burning of prisoners.*—The next act in which Tecumseh participated, and in which he manifested signal prowess, was an attack made by the Indians upon some flat boats descending the Ohio, above Limestone now Maysville.—The year in which it occurred is not stated, but Tecumseh was not probably more than sixteen or seventeen years of age. The boats were captured, and all the persons belonging to them killed, except one who was taken prisoner, and afterwards burnt. Tecumseh was a silent spectator of the scene, having never before witnessed the burning of a prisoner before. After it was over he expressed, in strong terms his abhorrence of the act, and it was finally concluded by the party that they would never burn any more prisoners; and to this resolution he himself and the party also, it is believed, ever afterwards scrupulously adhered.

It is not less creditable to the humanity than genius of Tecumseh that he should have taken this noble stand, and by the force and eloquence of his appeal have brought his companions to the same resolution. He was then but a boy, yet he had the independence to attack a cherished custom of his tribe, and the power of argument to convince them, against all the preconceived notions of right and the rules of warfare that the custom should be abolished. That his effort to put a stop to his cruel and revolting rite, was not prompted by any temporary expediency, but was the result of humane disposition, and a right sense of justice, is abundantly shown by his conduct towards prisoners in after life.

*Singular fulfillment of a threat.*—It was Tecumseh's darling project to unite all the tribes of the South and West in the defence of their lands. To accomplish this, he visited, personally, every tribe, engaging each in his plans, and fixing a day when a blow was to be struck, simultaneously, along the whole confederacy which he sought to establish.

On his return from Florida, he went among the Creeks in Alabama, urging them to unite with the Seminoles. Arriving at Tuckhabatchee, a Creek town on the Tallapoosa river, he made his [illegible] the chief called the Big [illegible] explained his object, [illegible]


illegal form for settler
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Banks, *Executor.*


presented a bundle of sticks, gave a piece of wampum and a hatchet, all of which the Big Warrior took. When Tecumseh, reading the intentions and spirit of the Big Warrior, looked him in the eye, and pointing his finger towards his face, said:

"Your blood is white; you have taken my talk and the sticks, and the wampum and the hatchet, but you do not mean to fight; I know the reason; you do not believe the Great Spirit has sent me; you shall know; I leave Tuckhabatchee directly and shall go straight to Detroit; when I arrive there I shall stamp on the ground with my foot, shake down every house in Tuckhabatchee." So saying he turned and left the Big Warrior in utter amazement, at both his manner and his threat, and pursued his journey. The Indians were struck no less with his conduct than was the Big Warrior, and began to dread the arrival of the day when the threatened calamity would befal them.—They met often and talked over this matter and counted the days carefully to know the time when Tecumseh would reach Detroit. The morning they had fixed upon, as the period of his arrival, at last came. A mighty rumbling was heard!—they all ran out of their houses—the earth began to shake; at last, sure enough, every house in Tuckhapatchee was shaken down. The exclamation was in every mouth: "Tecumseh has got to Detroit!" The effect was electrical. The message he had delivered to the Big Warrior was believed, and many of the Indians took their rifles and prepared for the war.

The reader will not be surprised to learn that an earthquake had produced all this; but he will be doubtless, that it should happen on the very day on which Tecumseh arrived at Detroit; and in exact fulfilment of his threat. It was the famous earthquake of New Madrid, on the Mississippi. We received the foregoing from the lips of the Indians, when we were at Tuckahatchee in 1827 and near the residence of the big Warrior.—The anecdote may therefore be relied on. Tecumseh's object, doubtless, was on seeing that he had failed, by the usual appeal to the passions and hopes, and war spirit of the Indians, to alarm their fears; little dreaming, himself, that on the day named, his threat would be executed with such punctuality and terrible fidelity.

### A Romance of the Revolution.

The night had already settled down gloomily and forbidding on the evening of the 15th of July, 1789, when the advancing column of a little army, whose uniform betokened it to be American, emerged from a thick wood on the shore of the Hudson, and in an instant the whole shadowy prospect was disclosed to them along the bank of the river opened to the view. Far away lay Verplank's Point, now buried in a mass of shadow, while on the other side of the river, dark gloomy and frowning, rose up the craggy heights of Stony Point. Washed on three sides by the Hudson, and protected on the other, except along a narrow road, by a morass, the fort was deemed one of the most impregnable on the river, and its capture regarded as almost impossible. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose this little army was on its march.

A turn in the road soon hid them from the river, and after a silent march of some minutes' duration, they arrived within a mile and a half of the enemy's lines, and halting at the command of their officer, formed into columns for the attack. Beginning their march, they soon reached the marshy ground at the base of the hill.

"Hist!" said the low voice of the General from the front, "we are nigh enough now—Halt!"

The order passed in a whisper down the line, and the column paused on the edge of the morass. It was a moment of suspense and peril. Every man felt that in a few minutes the fate of their hazardous enterprise would be determined, and that they would be either cold in death, or the American flag waving in triumph over the dark promontory ahead, now scarcely discernible through the thick gloom of midnight. Yet not a lip quivered, nor a cheek blanched in that crisis. About twenty paces in front, the column had halted, the forlorn hope of 150 men, with unloaded peices and bayonets fixed, while farther on a similar group of shadowy forms could be seen through the obscurity, accoutered with axes to cut through the abattis. Each man had a piece of white paper in his hat, to distinguish him from the foe in the approaching melee. The pause, however, which afforded this prospect was momentary. The General had already reconnoitered the approaches to the still silent promontory: and waving his sword on high, he gave the order. In another instant the dark massive column was moving steadily to the attack.

It was a thrilling moment, during which the devoted band had crossed rapidly over the marsh. As yet the enemy had not discovered them. Even the hearts of the oldest veterans trembled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense. Already had the foremost of the pioneers reached the abattis, and the quick, rapid blows of their axes rang upon the night, when suddenly a shout of alarm burst from the fort, the gun of a sentry flashed through the gloom, and in an instant all was uproar and confusion within the astonished fortification.—Not a moment was to be lost.

"Advance! Advance!" shouted Wayne, as he pressed rapidly on towards the abattis, followed in death-like silence by his indomitable troops.

"To arms!" came borne along the night breeze from the fort—"to arms! to arms!" and then followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and as the gallant continentals still maintained their silent and steady march, a fire, such only as desperation could produce, burst from every embrazure of the fort. The incessant rattle of the musketry, the roar of the artillery, the crashing of the grape shot, and the lurid light flung over the scene by the explosion of shells, and the streams of fire pouring from the fort, formed a picture which no pen can describe. Yet amid it all the daring assailants steadily advanced, though not a trigger had been pulled in their ranks. Faithful to the command of their General, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march amid that fiery tempest, as if impelled by some god-like power. On they passed. The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not, yet still they dashed along, charged at the point of the bayonet, over abattis and bulwark, until the enemy, borne back by their impetuous onset, quailed before them. The works were forced. Then, and not till then was the death-like silence broken.

A sound rang out from the victorious troops over all the thunder of the battle. It was heard by the head of the column behind, it passed down their line, was caught up by the rear, and a wild shout, making the very welkin tremble, rang out as they dashed on to the attack.

The contest was short, but terrific. Over bulwark, battery, and prostrate foes, the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, pressed on, and driving before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheer, in the very centre of the enemy's works. In another moment the starry flag of America waved triumphantly over the battlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be described. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell after resistance ceased. The prisoners were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries placed on all the the commanding positions around the works. The morning gun announced to the British fleet in the river that Stoney Point was won.

### VOLCANOES.

THE VOLCANO IN OWHYHEE.—We gave our readers an account of this Volcano in action from Silliman's Journal. Here is another account from the Missionary Herald, more vivid and more in detail:

On the 30th of May the people of Puna observed the appearance of smoke and fire in the interior, a mountainous and desolate region of that district. Thinking that the fire might be the burning of some jungle, they took little notice of it, until the next day, Sabbath, when the meetings in the different villages were thrown into confusion by sudden and grand exhibitions of fire, on a scale so large and fearful, as to leave them no room to doubt the cause of the phenomenon. The fire augmented during the day and night; but it did not seem to flow off rapidly in any direction. All were in consternation, as it was expected that the molten flood would pour itself down from its height of four thousand feet to the coast, and no one knew to what point it would flow, or what devastation would attend its fiery course. On Monday, June first, the stream began to flow off in a northeasterly direction, and on the following Wednesday, June 3d, at evening, the burning river reached the sea, having averaged about half a mile an hour in its progress. The rapidity of the flow was very unequal, having been modified by the inequalities of the surface over which the stream passed. Sometimes it is supposed to have moved five miles an hour and at other times, owing to obstructions, making no apparent progress, except in filling up deep vallies, and in swelling over or breaking away hills or precipices.

But I will return to the source of the eruption. This is in a forrest, and in the bottom of an ancient wooded crater, about four hundred feet deep, and probably eight miles east from Kilauea. The region being uninhabited and covered with a thicket, it was some time before the place was discovered, and up to this time, though several foreigners attempted it, no one except myself, has reached the spot. From Kilauea to this place the lava flows in a subterranean channel, probably at the depth of a thousand feet but its course can be distinctly traced all the way, by the rending of the crust of the earth into immeasurable fissures, and by the emission of smoke, steam and gasses. The eruption in this old crater is small, and from this place the stream disappears again for the distance of a mile or two, when the lava again gushed up and spread over an area of fifty acres. Again it passes under ground for two or three miles, when it re-appears in another old wooded crater, consuming the forest and partly filling up the basin. Once more it disappears, and flowing in a subteranean channel, cracks and breaks the earth, opening fissures from six inches to ten or twelve feet in with, and sometimes splitting the trunk of a tree so exactly that its legs stand astride at the fissure. At some places it is impossible to trace the subterranean stream on account of the impenetrable thicket under which it passes. After flowing under ground several miles, perhaps six or eight, it again broke out like an overwhelming flood, and sweeping forest, hamlet, plantation, and every thing before it, rolled down with resistless energy to the sea, where leaping a precipice of forty or fifty feet, it poured itself in one vast cataract of fire into the deep below, with loud detonations, fearful hissings, and a thousand unearthly and indescribable sounds.

Imagine to yourself a river, of the breadth and depth of Niagara, and of a deep gory red, falling, in one emblazoned sheet one raging torrent, into the ocean! The scene, as described by eye-witnesses, was truly sublime. Two mighty agencies in collision! Two antagonists, and gigantic forces in contact, and producing effects on a scale inconceivably grand! The atmosphere in all directions was filled with ashes, spray, gases, etc., while the burning lava as it fell into the water, was shivered into millions of minute particles, and being thrown back into the air, fell in showers of sand on all the surrounding country. The coast was extended into the sea for a quarter of a mile, and a pretty sand beach and a new cape was formed. Three hills of scoria and sand were also formed in the sea, and the lowest about one hundred and the highest about 300 feet.

For three weeks this terrific river disgorged itself into the sea with little abatement. Multitudes of fishes were killed, and the waters of the ocean were heated for twenty miles along the coast. The breadth of the stream, where it fell into the sea, is about half a mile, but inland it varies from one to four or five miles in width, conforming itself, like a river, to the face of the country over which it flowed. Indeed, if you can imagine the Mississippi, converted into liquid fire, of the consistency of fused iron, and moving onward, sometimes rapidly, sometimes sluggishly; now widening into a sea, and anon rushing through a narrow defile, winding its way through mighty forests and ancient solitudes, you will get some idea of the spectacle here exhibited. The depth of the stream will probably vary from ten to two hundred feet, according to the inequalities of the surface over which it passed. During the flow, night was converted into day on eastern Hawaii. The light rose and spread like the morning upon the mountains and its glare was seen on the opposite side of the Island. It was also distinctly visible for more than one hundred miles at sea; and at the distance of forty miles fine print could be read at midnight. The brilliancy of the light was like a blazing firmament, and the scene is said to have been one of unrivalled sublimity.

The whole course of the stream from Kilauea to the sea is about ten miles. Its mouth is about 35 miles from Hilo station. The ground over which it flowed descends at the rate of one hundred feet to the mile. The crust is now cooled, and may be traversed with care, though scalding steam, pungent gas, and smoke are still emitted in many places.

In pursuing my way for nearly two days over this mighty smouldering mass, I was more and more impressed at every step with the wonderful scene. Hills had been melted down like wax; ravines and deep vallies had been filled; and majestic forests had disappeared like a feather in the flames. In some places the molten stream parted and flowed in separate channels for a considerable distance, and then uniting, formed islands of various sizes, from one to fifty acres, with trees still standing, but seared and blighted by the intense heat. On the outer edges of the lava, where the stream was more shallow and the heat less vehement, and where of course the liquid mass cooled soonest, the trees were moved down like grass before the scythe, and left charred, crisped, smouldering, and one half consumed. As the lava flowed around the trunks of large trees on the outskirts of the stream, the molten mass stiffened and consolidated before the trunk was consumed, and when this was effected the top of the tree fell, and and lay unconsumed on the crust, while the hole which marked the place of the trunk remains almost as smooth and as perfect as the calibre of a cannon. These holes are innumerable, and I found them to measure from 10 to 40 feet deep, but as I remarked before they are in the more shallow parts of the lava, the trees being entirely consumed where it was deeper. During the flow of this eruption, the greater crater of Kilauea sunk about 300 feet, and her fires became nearly extinct, one lake only out of many being left active in this mighty caldron. This with other facts which have been named, demonstrates that the eruption was the disgorgement of the fires of Kilauea. The open lake in the old crater is at present intensely active and the fires are increasing, as is evident from the glare visible at our station and from the testimony of visiters.

During the early part of the eruption slight and repeated shocks of earthquake were felt for several successive days, near the scene of action.

### A Convenient Memory.

A popular horse jockey was called on one morning by a negro man, who was mounted on a fine looking horse and with whom a conversation something like the following ensued:

"Good morning Massa Sharp; my Massa sent me to sell you dis horse, cause he so bad massa don't want to keep him."

"What are the faults of the horse?"

"O, he got a good many very bad faults; —dred'ful bad faults."

"What is one of them; the principal one?"

"Well then you see Massa Sharp, dis horse all ober white; and when massa ride him, the white hairs stick to massa new black coat spoil massa's bran new coat?"

"Well that is rather a bad fault to be sure but has the horse no other faults?"

"O yes massa; horse got three very bad faults: two oders besides dat one."

"What is one of the faults which you have spoken of?"

"Why den massa I'll tell you all about it. When I rides dis horse to water, he souses his nose down in de water, and wet massa's new bridle—spoil massa's new bridle."

"Well what else!"

"Todder fault massa, dat todder fault—ah—me can't think on em; 'tis very bad fault, but,—but cant think on em."

"And what price do you ask for the horse?"

"O not much; he so very bad,—only ask but one hundred dollars; massa says if he can't get dat— may take seventy-five."

"I'll give you sixty dollars for him."

"O no, can't take less than seventy-five and dont mean to take dat."

With that the fellow turned his horse as if to ride off, but the jockey called out to him, "here stop; I'll take him at seventy-five."

"Well hand out de money quick den, cause must be off."

Seventy-five dollars in new bank notes, were tendered, and which the negro with much reluctance recieved, before he would give up his seat on the horse. The bridle was changed, and the jockey, much elated mounted his new acquisition to ride into the stable door; but before he fairly considered the propriety of fetching up by means of the reins, the horse struck his head with some violence against the stable walls. The jockey, looking over his shoulders, and seeing Sambo indutriously walking away, he called out, "Here you black son of a possom! this horse is stark blind!";

"O, la! massa," drawled Sambo, "dat are toder one fault me couldn't think of!"

From the Olive Leaf.

### THE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENESS.

The great Lord Chancellor Bacon's opinion of drunkeness was, that "all crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, or alienate so much property, as drunkenness."

Some go so far as to say that there are no advantages to be obtained from drunkenness, but let such read the following twenty-one attainments which are the invariable offspring of that delectable practice, and say are they not advantages:

1. If you wish to render yourself unfit for rational enjoyments and rational intercourse, become a drunkard, and that will fully accomplish the end.

2. If you wish to become a fool, be a drunkard, for that will soon destroy your understanding.

3. If you wish your prospects in life to become dark and clouded, be a drunkard, and they will become dark and clouded enough.

4. If you would destroy your bodily health, be a drunkard, for drunkennes is the mother of disease.

5. If you would ruin your soul, be a drunkard, for the drunkard shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

6. If you would be a suicide, be a drunkard, for thousands have brought themselves to a premature grave by drunkenness.

7. If you would expose your secrets as well as your folly, be a drunkard; for they will run out as brandy runs in.

8. If you are plagued with robust health and strong bodily constitution, be a drunkard; and you will reduce both to debility and disease.

9. If you would get rid of your money and wealth without the trouble of knowing how, be a drunkark; and they will vanish insensibly from you.

10. If, when unable to labor, you would have no resource but that of a work house, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any other.

11. If you are anxious to expel all harmony and happiness from your domestic circle, be a drunkard; and discord with all her train of evils will assuredly follow.

12. If you would have yourself alway under public suspicion, be a drunkard; for little as you may think it, almost all agree that those who would rob themseves and famllies would also rob another.

13. If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a drunkard; and you will soon have reason to skulk out of the public ways and betake yourself to by-paths, or remain within doors.

14. If you are fond of the amusement of a court of conscience, be a drunkard; and ten to one you shall be fully gratified.

15 If you would be a dead weight on the community—"a cumberer of the ground," be a drunkard, for that will render you useless, hepless, burdensome and expensive.

16. If you would be a nuisance in society be a drunkard; for the breath of a drunkard is like the pestilential vapor, his appearance slovenly, idiotic and ridiculous, and his example, in word and action, hateful and pernicious.

17. If you would be odious to your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will certainly become so.

18. If you would be a pest to society, be a drunkard; and you will be avoided by every good and virtuous person as if tainted wih some deadly infection.

19. If you dread remonstrance, and if you feel a horror of being reclaimed, be a drunkard; and that will render you imperious to every salutary admonition.

20. If you would smash windows and lamps, break the peace of society, and your homes also—tumble under carts, off horses, off buildings, out of rail road cars, be locked up in the watch-house, dungeons, &c., be a drunkard; and it is strange if you do not succeed.

21. Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed estate, body and soul, be a drunkard; and you will find that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.

VIATOR.

### JUDGE BANKS AND ABOLITION.

The following article from the last Reading Press goes to show that in the selection of Judge Banks as the Federal candidate for Governor, his Abolition preferences were not his least recommendation:

During the discussion of the 21st rule of the House of Representatives at Washington City, some time ago, Henry A. Wise was understood to say that in Pennsylvania, abolitionism had taken possession of her courts of law, by a Judge refusing to surrender a runaway negro to his lawful owner, although the right of ownership had been emphatically proven.

When this assertion was made by Mr. Wise, he was probably aware that the present anti masonic candidate for Governor, John Banks, is the Judge to whom allusion is made in the above remarks, and it must be within the recollection of most of our citizens, that some time in February 1840, a negro by the name of James Turner was arrested in this borough, upon the oath of Daniel M. Cooley, Esq., a citizen of the state of Maryland, claiming him as a runaway negro from his farm. It was proved in evidence upon oath, by two competent witnesses, that the said negro positively belonged to Mr. Cooley—that they had known him on his farm for 10 or 11 years, being as such, the property of Mr. C. according to the laws of Maryland. But in the very face of this, the negro was discharged by Judge Banks, because he did not know, judicially, that the the institution of slavery was tolerated in the state of Maryland.

A request was made that the prisoner be remanded to jail for safe keeping, until a copy of the laws of Maryland could be obtained, which, would at most, only have occupied one day, but this request was not granted.

Under this aspect of the case, we conscientiously believe that it was the duty of the Judge to hold the negro in the custody of an officer, until "the laws of the state or territory, from which he or she fled," could have been produced, but to do such an act of justice to the rights of citizens of other states, would be against the abolition principles of Judge Banks. Without any further remarks, we refer the whole to the enlightened citizens of Pennsylvania, to Judge and discriminate for themselves in the matter.

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Speaking of the modern system of puffing the Bostonian says: "By and by we shall be requested to say that we have used Dumfries' Itch Ointment with distinguished success!

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A dandy in New Orleans, wishing for an excuse for speaking to a beautiful lady in the street with whom he was unacquainted, drew his nice white cambric handkerchief from his pocket, as he approached her, and inquired if she had'nt dropt it. The lady glanced at the handkerchief, nodded assent, took it and marched on, leaving the exquisite to be laughed at by his companions.

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*An Evasive Answer.*—Well Pat, did you present that bill for payment, which I gave you this morning?

Yes, your honor.

Well what was the gentleman's answer?

Evasive! your honor.

Evasive! what do you mean?

Why, your honor, he said he'd be d—d if he would pay it.

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If a young man would win to himself the hearts of the wise and brave, and is ambitious of being the guide and leader of them, let him be assured that his virtues will give him power, and power will consolidate and maintain his virtue.

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1841.

## DREADFUL DEATH.

### BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT ERIE.

More of the Lost.—The Buffalo Daily Advertiser of Tuesday says, "Mr. Jones of the Steamboat Hotel says five or six persons left his house on Monday afternoon, and took passage on the Erie. Two of the men, apparantly 50 or 60 years of age, were travelling in company. One of them, a tall man from Ontario Co., had with him a checked blanket or coverlet, a valice and umbrella The two were going to Racine W. T., and then about 40 miles into the interior of the territory. The tall man left an old hat, made by Leonard, of New Jersey. The shorter man wore a great coat."

And yet another.—We learn that Ierome McBride, whose name was published in the list of the saved, has died of his burns, and subsequent exposurn in the water. He was burried at Erie.

The Lost.—The following is as accurate an account of the number of persons on board the steamboat Erie when burned, as can be procured. We never wish to exaggerate numbers, but we used a great deal of exertion to procure the following list, which we are confident will be found to be correct.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Swiss passengers | | 130 |
| Cabin | " | 50 |
| Deck | " Americans, &c. | 50 |
| Crew | | 25 |
| Musicians | | 10 |
| | | 265 |
| Saved | | 33 |
| Total loss, | | 232 |

We find in the Free Circulating Advertiser. a letter from a surivor of the terrible disaster on Lake Erie, from which we make the following extract:

"When I wrote to you last, I said I thought of going to Mackinaw and perhaps to Chicago: I intended to have taken the Illinois, but meeting Captain Titus, a few days since I needed but little pursuasion to wait for the Erie, for we were old friends. Some of my acquaintances were going, and we proposed to make it partly a pleasure excursion, and to take along a band of music. Monday came, the day for starting. But the weather had been squally during the night, and in the morning the blue white capped waves were dashing against the pier, as we have so oten seen them in a gale.

I went on board at the usual time, and found her well filled with passengers, and among the rest about one hundred German emigrants, bound for the West, who were ranging their baggage, to make their voyage as comfortable as possible—and every soul, in a few short hours, in rolling flames, and the rolling waves, made their last voyage to the eternal world.

There was a beautiful complement of cabin passegers, just enough to make her comfortable, such as usually for busines or pleasure, travel at this season on the western lakes. I was standing by the office talking with the captain, when Squires, of the Clinton, came on board, and playfully said, "Come, Tite, why don't you cast off—what's the use of your lying over on the night boats? You have got passengers enough." Titus made some remarks about the weather, and thought it was useless to make all the passengers sea-sick. "I shall go soon," said Squires, "at any rate—it will do them good to be sick—there is no use in waiting and fleecing the passengers."

He left, and at about two o'clock passed us. On seeing the Clinton put out, notwithstanding the gale, many of our passengers were anxious to follow. The Germans were getting impatient to be on their voyage, and the workmen on board, the poor painters, who were the unfortunate cause of the disaster, wishing to lose no time, and being accustomed to the lake in all weather, were especially clamorous to start.

Yielding to the wishes of his passengers, knowing that there was no real danger from the gale, which also seemed to lull, and not liking to be beaten by the Clinton, the last bell was rung, the last farewell—to how many the last!—the lines cast off, and the gallant Erie, for the last time rounded the light house. This was about half-past five on Monday afternoon. The Clinton was just seen in the distance.

The waves were running high but the boat pitched easily, and the whole company was in high spirits, and those who expressed any fears were laughed at for their timidity. We sat down to tea, and selected our berths expecting a pleasant morrow.

At about 8 o'clock I was setting in the saloon, Parmerlee, the barkeeper, had just made me a punch, and we were playing a rubber at a whist, when all at once, we heard a slight explosion, a hissing around, and a cry of fire. So many accidents have occurred, and I had so schooled myself to the thought of such an accident, that I was comparatively cool and self possessed, I spung to the door, followed by Parmelee, and we were met by a mass of scorching flame. I rushed forward. He followed, but no more. Of the dozen or fifteen in the saloon at that moment, not another survives. In a second all that part of the boat nearest to where the flames burst out, the boiler deck was in flames, and they must have perished horribly in the saloon, from which there was no escape.

On going forward I saw in a moment the whole terror of the scene. The flames burst out in immense masses, and were driven back by the wind, enveloping in one minute the whole body of the boat. Titus sprung to the wheel and headed her to the shore, and the wind now drove the flames into every part of her, and she rolled over the seas a mass of fire—for she had been lately painted, and her pannel work varnished, so that she caught as if dipped in spirits of turpentine.

Then the air was filled with shrieks of agony and dispair. The boldest turned pale at that dreadful moment. I shall never forget the wail of terror that went up from the poor German emigrants, who were bundled together on the forward deck. Wives clung to their husbands, mothers frantically pressed their babes to their bosoms, lovers clung madly to each other. One venerable old man, his grey hair streaming on the wind, stood on the bows and stretched out his bony hands prayed to God in the language of his fatherland.

But if the scene forward was terrible, that aft was appalling, for there the flames was raging with the greatest fury. Some madly rushed into the fire. Others, with a yell like a demon, maddened with the flames, which were all around them, sprung headlong into the waves. The officers of boat and crew were generally cool, and sprung to the lower boats, but these were every one successively swamped, by those who threw themselves into them, regardless of the execrations of the sailors, and of everything, but their own safety.

I tried to act coolly—I kept near the captain, who seemed to take courage from despair, and whose bearing was above all praise. The boat was veering towards the shore, but the maddened flames now enveloped the wheel-house, and in a moment the machinery stopped. The last hope had left us—and a wilder shriek rose upon the air: at this moment the second engineer, the one at the time on duty, who had stood by his machinery as long as it would work, was seen climbing the gallows head, a black mass with the flames curling all around him. On either side he could not go, for it was one mass of fire. He sprung upward, came to the top, one moment felt madly around him, and then fell into the flames. There was no more remaining on board, for the boat now broached round and rolled upon the swelling waves a mass of fire. I seized upon a settee near me, and gave one spring, just as the flames were butsting through the deck where I stood—one moment more and I should have been in the flames. One moment and I found myself tossed on a wave grasping my frail support with desperate energy. At one moment I saw nothing but the yawning deep and the blackening sky—at the next the flaming mass was before me, as the wave pitched me up; and around me were my fellow-passengers strugling with the waves, some supported by nothing but their strong arms—every moment growing weaker, while the wild agonizing shrieks of those who were every moment taking their last look at the world, and those who were still clinging to the bulwarks, but every moment drooping with every pitch of the vessel, made such a scene, as nightly haunts my dreams, and can never be obliterated while memory remains.

I had been in the water but a short time, though each moment seemed an age, when I heard the voice of Captain Titus, who, the last to leave the vessel, was now in the water, calling out with a firm voice, "Courage—hold on—help is coming!" Oh, words of hope! how they cheered us in that hour of gloom. A moment after I saw the lights of a steamboat, and, in a short time the hull of the Clinton, which, upon seeing the fire, had hastened to our assistance. Her boats were ready lowered, and, guided by the light of the vessel and the prayers for help twenty-seven of us were saved from a watery grave. Some were terribly burned and some in the last stage of exhaustion, but all thankful for their preservation.

Of the poor German emigrants, I do not know that one was saved. Parents and children seem to have found one common grave, and lay at the bottom of the lake all locked together. There was but one female of the whole number saved, and among the passengers were some of superior elegance and rare beauty. The number burned and drowned cannot be less than two hundred. It may be more. Oh! never on earth may I witness such a scene of horror. It seems like a frightful dream—only too real. That pale oid man haunts me. The agony of some of those beautiful girls will be impressed upon my mind forever, and I would that I could forget the horrible sight of that poor fellow calling in the air for some escape from the flames which were raging all round him. It was all terrible! dreadful! horrible! I can find no language which will portray my feeling. Adieu.

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From the State Capitol Gazette.

### THE STATE DEBT.

We have taken some pains to prepare the following exposition of the pulic debt, and call the attention of our readers to it, vouching for its correctness in every essential particular. It will be seen that Gov. Porter's administration has not only been, in every sense of the word, economical and judicious but that he has saved the state from a debt of, perhaps, many millions more than now exists, by his determined and inexorable application of his Constitutional perogative. Our attention has been called to this subject by the misrepresentations of the Federalists and if the State is largely indebted, we have "put the saddle on the right horse" by facts, which, generally speaking, are "stubborn things."

When the Federal party got into power, in 1835, by the election of Joseph Ritner, the State debt, as shown by the report of the State Treasurer, of 4th December, 1835, amounted to $24,995,435 56

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount required to finish all lines of improvement then under contract, as shown by the report of the Canal Commissioners, Journal House of Representatives, '35, '36, vol. 3, page 148, was | 167,030 46 |
| Making the State debt after the completion of all the lines then under contract | $25,162,465 02 |

Within two months after the inauguration of Gov. Ritner, when the Federal party had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, the act chartering the United States Bank was passed, by the provisions of which the following new lines of improvement were put under contract. See Phamphlet Laws. 1835-'36, p. 365:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Erie Extension, estimated cost, | $3,384,835 22 |
| " North Branch extension, | 3,553,600 86 |
| " Sinnamahoning extension, | 1,388,199 15 |
| " Gettysburg rail road, | 2,550,000 00 |
| " Wisconisco canal, | 416,316 51 |
| " Allegheny feeder, | 662,603 00 |
| Am't of work contracted for | $11,955,554 74 |
| Towards the payment of these contracts there was appropriated in Gov, Ritner's time the sum, of | 1,940,000 00 |
| Leaving six new lines of improvement under contract and a debt virtually contracted thereon when Gov. Porter came into office, of | $10,015,554 74 |

In addition to the above debt, and notwithstanding there was received during Governor Ritner's administration, from the General Government, on account of the surplus revenue, the sum of $2,867,514 79

And for the sale of Bank charters, the sum of 3,235,967 65

| | |
|---|---|
| Making together, | $6,103,591 44 |

Yet, when Gov. Porter came into office, the State debt and debts due, amounted to the enormous sum of, (See Senate Journal '38-'39, vol. 1 p. 303·)

| | |
|---|---|
| Debts contracted for public improvements, | $22,229,003 23 |
| Loans not relating to canals and rail roads, | 1,680,000 00 |
| Loans for Eastern Penitentiary, by act of 21st March, 1831, | 120,000 00 |
| Loan for Union canal company, | 200,000 00 |
| Temporary loan by act of 10th June, 1836, | 200,000 00 |
| Temporary loan by act of 14th April, 1838, | 800,000 00 |
| Debts due on appropriations to miscellaneous objects, | 1,545,729 86 |
| Debts due by appropriations to internal improvements, | 532,057,01 |
| Debt due the United States on account of conditional loan of surplus revenue, | 2,807,514,78 |
| Amount of public debts, | $30,174,304 97 |

To which may be added the following debts then due, and amount necessary to put the improvements in navigable order for which no provision had been made (see appropriations made, Pam. Laws, 1838-'39.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on public debt, due 1st February 1839. | 602,250 00 |
| Debts due for repairing Huntingdon Breach, | 380,000 00 |
| Debts due for repairs on improvements, | 145,000 00 |
| Debts due for damages on improvements, | 105,000 00 |
| Debts due on Gettysburg rail road | 150,000 00 |
| Debts due contractors on Erie extension, North Branch, W. B. Allegheny feeder, and Wisconisco canal at least | 320,000 00 |
| Amount drawn from the Treasury by Ritner's Canal officers, out of appropriations made after Governor Porter came into office, | 163,812 25 |
| Amount stated in report of Ritner's Canal Commissioners, "as necessary for the permanent repair of the public improvements." | 749,387 00 |
| Amount of State debt, and debts due, when Gov. Ritner went out of office | $32,789,754 22 |
| The amount borrowed since Gov. Porter came into office, to pay the interest falling due upon this debt, has exceeded | 3,200,000 00 |
| Increasing the State debt to | $35,989.754 22 |
| Deducting amount due United States, | 2,807,514 78 |
| | $33,182,239 44 |

Amount appropriated since Gov. Porter came into office, to the completion of the Erie extension, North Branch, &c., and to other liabilities growing out of new lines of improvement put under contract during the Administration of Governor Rtner, including amount borrowed under the *federal relief bill*, $3,043,027 00

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of State debt at the present time, | $36,225,266 44 |

It thus appears that when Joseph Ritner entered upon the duties of the Executive office, the amount of the State debt, of all descriptions was *twenty five millions, one hundred and sixty two thousand, four hundred and sixty-five dollars.* And, further, when he was compelled to surrender up the reins of Government, maugre his array of *troops*, "*Buck-shot and ball*," viz: on the 15th of January, 1839, he had increased the State debt to THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS, SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR DOLLARS! And further, that the whole amount of the increase of State debt, since Gov. Porter came into office, has been to pay for work on lines of improvements commenced by Ritner, ☞ NOT A SINGLE DOLLAR HAVING BEEN EXPENDED BY PORTER ON ANY NEW PUBLIC WORK, ☜ but, on the contrary, on works commenced under Ritner's administration, which, after having expended and wasted upwards of SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, could not boast of having completed *one single mile of canal or rail road!!* This is a solemn truth, and yet the Federalists have the audacity to place to Governor Porter's account, the whole amount of the debt incurred by their own shameless, corrupt and wicked Executive, and his Board of Canal Commissioners!!!

The interests on the State debt must be paid; and for this pupose, at various times, Gov. Porter was under the necessity of borrowing upwards of three millions of dollars. The act rechartering the Bank of the United States, besides ordering the commencement of works entirely new, the estimated cost of which we have shown to be upwards of ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, repealed the State Tax. The result was, a largely, and we may safely say, an indefinitely increased State debt, and its consequences, which had to be met and encountered by Gov. Porter immediately on entering upon the duties of his office and a TREASURY TOTALLY INSOLVENT. This fact has been admitted by Gov. Ritner in his last message to the Legislature, delivered about two weeks before the inauguration of Gov. Porter. He expressly says, and we give his exact words:—*Thus has it come to pass, that notwithstanding a succession of circumstances the most fortunate and of receipts the most ample and unexpected, the Commonwealth is left without means to CONTINUE HER OWN WORKS AND REDEEM HER OWN FAITH.*"

Now, why was the Commonwealth "without means" to "redeem her own faith?" The same Executive admits that it was in consequence of the wanton, wilful and injudicious waste of the public funds, bestowed upon private companies—for instance, the GETTYSBURG RAILROAD, a private work made a public one, by the iniquitious act of incorporating the U. S. Bank and such like.

It is admitted, however, and we take it, the proof we have adduced will not be controverted, that when Gov. Porter came into office, THE STATE WAS INSOLVENT! and we have, also, incontrovertibly shown, that, with not a cent in the Treasury wherewith to pay, Gov. Porter had to look about and provide means to meet a debt incurred by his predecessor, and payable immediately amounting to upwards of four and a half millions of dollars. (See Gov. Porter's message of 29th January, 1839.)

Aware that Gov. Ritner stated the exact truth, when he declared the State to be "without means to continue her works and redeem her faith," Gov. Porter, anxious to put an end to the system of fraud and peculation, originating with the administration of his predecessor, and determined, as far as in his power, to confine appropriations of the *public money* to *public purposes*, resorted to the power vested in him by the constitution, and refused to saction various acts of the Legislature, making appropriations to private companies, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. For this the Federalists have denounced him, and are endeavoring to render him obnoxious to the people, by calling him "KING VETO!" Yet these same Federalists have spread before the public a statement, FALSE in all its bearings, a gross preversion of the truth, and intended only to decieve, complaining of the increase of the State debt! How consistent, how candid, and strictly honorable, these all-decency Federalists are, and ever have been! This subject we will pursue in our next, barely remarking that, in all things, Truth shall be our guide.

### Bankrupt Bill.

The President signed the act passed by Congress "to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and the law will take effect "from and after the first day of February next."

The general features of the law are good, but much of the detail is bad, if we comprehend it aright. As we construe the powers of the General Government under the specific grants of the constitution, the insolvent laws of the state will become a dead letter the moment this bankrupt law goes into operation; and no jurisdiction being given to state courts, insolvents must go to the district or district courts for relief from the weight of debts which hangs upon their necks, and paralizes their energies and usefulness as citizens.

The constitution gives to Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and *uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies* throughout the United States." And the doctrine held by the United States courts is that "when Congress exercised their powers upon any given subject, the states could not enter upon the same ground and provide for the same objects. And again, "when once the legislature of the Union has exercised its powers on any given subject, the state power over the same subject, which had before been concurrent was, by that exercise prohibited."

The question is whether insolvent laws enacted by the states are incompatible with the bankrupt law of the United States; or whether both are laws on the same "given subject." We invite consideration on this point; whilst we give our opinion on first impression, that both are on the same subject, and therefore incompatible. The Supreme court in this state has ruled, that an act passed 13th March, 1812, for the relief of insolvent debtors in Philadelphia was a bankrupt law, and was constitutional, in the abscence of a law on the subject by Congress. But on the question being made whether it impaired contracts, the court referred to the "insolvent laws" of the states, which deprive the creditor of "one very powerful engine for enforcing payment; an engine which operates on the feelings of friends and relations and often extorts payment where debtors have no property of their own"—and "that the effect of insolvent laws places the creditor on a worse footing than that on which it was by both parties intended that he should stand when the contract was made." The laws of the states therefore affect the creditor in a most material part of his contract, and the bankrupt law does no more than carry the principle by which he is affected a degree further. Both operate on the same "given subject," differing only in extent, but differing nothing in kind or principle so as to vary the nature of the case.

This is our hasty opinion, which we do not insist upon as certainly correct, for the courts themselves have differed on questions very similar.—The purpose of advancing it will be answered if it awaken attention and inquiry. If we are right, the bankrupt law is inconvenient and burdensome in practice to an extent that calls for amendment. The poor man who has not sought through a failure in business, to lay an independence behind him, will be deprived of its benefits, for such a one cannot afford to attend the U. States courts at a distance from home and incur the expense incident to the law's delay and the employment of extravagant city attorneys; especially if a majority of his creditors shall object to his discharge in the first instance, and subject him to a trial of his bankruptcy by a jury in the district or circuit courts.—If this bankrupt law, of which we approve in the main, is to be the "supreme law of the land," and the insolvent laws of the states must be a dead letter, it should be brought home to the vicinity of men who need its provisions by giving jurisdiction to the county courts of the states.

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☞ We find the following forcible explanation of the Iniquitous Bill, to Distribute the Public Lands among the states, in Kendall's Expositor:

"Distribution" is a smooth faced fellow, who seeks to gain your attention and confidence by giving TEN dollars, while his companion, "augmentation of duties," picks your pocket of TWENTY dollars! The very fact that these two are found in company, is proof that they are imposters and rogues! Who ever heard of the alms giver and tax gatherer going out to carry on their operations together? When did the world ever see a government guilty of the folly of sending out two of its agents, one to give its people ten dollars each, and the other to TAKE ten from them at the same time! What wise government ever paid collectors or agents to go through such an idle ceremony as this? This proceeding is not folly—it is worse! It is not to give ten and take ten, but to give TEN and take TWENTY! The people are to be satisfied and delighted by receiving the bright dollars in hands [under Wm. Cost Johnson's distribution bill,] whilst the pick pocket tarriff [duties on wines and silks] takes twenty out of his pocket without his knowing it, and in the hope that he will never find it out! This is the morality of "distribution" and "augmentation"—this is the morality of Whig reformers!! Verily, the world will laugh to scorn such a proposition, and the bluntest vision will see through the base, abominable IMPOSTURE! What give away your revenue when you are obliged to borrow money and increase the taxes to get along with the government!! It deserves a worse name than folly and improvidence, and will receive it from the lips of all honest men!" It is knavery of the blackest dye, and its supporters, plunderers and robbers of their constituents!

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Wholesale Application of Lynch Law.—*Twenty-three Persons Drowned.*—The N. O· Picayune has the following startling particulars of the application of Lynch Law in Arkansas, communicated by a gentleman who had just come from that region. It is the greatest act of violence and murder under that bloody code that the press has ever been called upon to record. It is almost too horrible to be believed. A numerous gang of counterfeiters had their places of rendezvous and the abodes of their families in Philips county, Akansas, Coahoma county, Mississippi, on the opposite and lawless set of persons, annoying the citizens and flat boat trading men, encroaching upon their property and stealing horses from their neighbors. These repeated acts of depredation at last roused the whole neighborhood. The citizens formed with a volunteer company of about 100 well armed men, commanded and led by Capt. Barny Bradford, Mr. J. Lumsford and Spear, from Arkansas, and Squire Forrer and James Howarton, from Mississippi, and after an active search of several days, succeeded in capturing 27 men, among whom were the following names, viz. Hugh Talley, Lewis Hingston, Andrew McLaughlin, Willis Pollock, Hugh Cotton, Elliot and Robert Hunter, the latter lately from New York, lodge Merrit and McCommick.

These desparate characters [illegible] by stratagem. Nine of them [illegible] count says, but later intelligence [illegible] twenty-three, were *tied hands and feet*, and, as the report says, *drowned in the Mississippi* near Island No. 69, in the presence of two men, Harrod and Burgess, who, it appears, officiated, or at least took an active part in the execution of the sentence.

The informant who communicated these particulars, states that the company is increasing in number, and intends to proceed to the mouth of the White river. He met a division of them in pursuit of a certain Marian Wright. When he arrived at Napoleon at the mouth of the Arkansas river, he learned that some six or seven dead bodies had been seen floating on the river opposite that place, and also that some of the counterfeiters who escaped had been passing down the river with uncommon speed, in order to evade their pursueres.

This statement is vouched for as a combination of facts without a word of exaggeration. If so, it is the most wholesale and horrible murder that has ever been perpetrated in a country pretending to be civilized and governed by laws. The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 19th confirms this [illegible] the statements of a passenger who [illegible] the Mississippi and saw six of the [illegible] floating down the river. He informed the Republican that it was rumored from [illegible] ten to twenty of the counterfeiters [illegible] sincere to be overtaken.

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Steamboat Explosion [illegible] STATION

We have to record another steamboat explosion and melancholly loss of life, the particulars of which are published in the New Orleans Picayune of the 15th inst. The steamboat was the Sarah Bladen, the boiler of which exploded on the 13th inst., when about fifteen miles above Bayou Sara. By this accident three of the hands were lost overboard, supposed to be drowned, to wit, Wm. Smith, Duckhard J. Goodman, firemen and Henry Finley, colored firemen. Six were scalded, two of whom are since dead, viz: Jacob Cross Duckhard and John Henry, firemen. The surviving four are doing well and are not in a dangerous situation, except one, whose case is doubtful. There was a body of the United States troops on board—some twelve or fifteen are missing and one dead. None of the officers of the army or of the boat are hurt, nor any cabin passenger. Most of the missing persons were either *blown overboard or jumped over and were drowned.* Several swam ashore.

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### To the Veters of Old Mifflin.

DAVID R. REYNOLDS, Thus publicly announces himself as a Volunteer candidate for the Office of Prothonotary &c. which he has held for about three months. The reasons for his coming out a Volunteer candidate, are well known to many, and shall be publicly made known to all in due time. He has no other alternative left, without sacrificing Honor upon the Alter of Fraud, which he can never do. To prostrate Honor and Character, to make place for Fraud and corruption, is repugnant to an honest mind, and cannot fail ultimately to destroy the Fundamental principles of Truth and Virtue, if submitted to by the people at large. I shall forbear further comment at present, but may in due time exhibit in their naked deformity the actions &c. of some *personages* of this Borough.

D. R. Reynolds.

August 24th 1841.

### NOTICE.

The citizens of the Borough of Lewistown are respectfully informed that the Free Schools of said Borough, will commence on Wednesday September the 1st 1841.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Lewistown, August 24th 1841.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Yoder and Elberty, in the Tailoring business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books notes &c., are now in the hands of the subscribers and will be, until Saturday the 4th day of September next, after which all unsettled bills will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection, and no farther indulgence will be given.

Daniel Yoder.
L. J. Elberty.

Lewistown, August 4th 1841.

To the Electors of Mifflin County.

Fellow Citizens:

At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer, at the ensuing election, and should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to execute the duties of the several offices with fidelity and impartiality.

John R. McDowell.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841.

### TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusive right of building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same.

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & [illegible]

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

### REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House [illegible] may venture building Four doors above [illegible] Store, where he is prepared [illegible] orders in his line of business.

W. [illegible]
J. & J. [illegible]
J. M. H[illegible]
W. & J. [illegible] 1841.

☞ We are regularly named [illegible] ces [illegible]
May, 1840.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. ', 1841.

**Democratic Rep. Candidate**

*FOR GOVERNOR,*

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET,**

FOR MIFFLIN COUNTY—ELECTION Oct. 12th 1841.

*REPRESENTATIVE.*

Col. JOSEPH KYLE, Mifflin county.

*COMMISSIONER.*

James Brisbin, Brown tp.

*PROTHONOTARY.*

John R. M'Dowell, Borough.

*TREASURER.*

Dr. L. T. Hoover, Borough.

*AUDITOR.*

David Hough, Granville tp.

FLOUR is selling in Baltimore at from $6 to $6 25 per bbl. Wheat $1 35 to 1 40. Whiskey 22 to 25 cents per gallon.

FLOUR in Philadelphia sells at $6 00 to $6 25. Wheat $1 30 to 1 34.

OUR COUNTY TICKET,

Is now formed. It is a good one. All the candidates are uncompromising Democrats and worthy and popular men. We call upon the party, the whole party in the county to rally in support of it.

**Democratic Meeting.**

A Meeting of the friends of PORTER and DEMOCRACY will be held at the public house of F. Schwarts on Saturday evening next at early candle light, to which all are invited to attend.

☞ The prospects of the Democratic party, are indeed brightening. We have routed the Federalists in Indiana, Illinois and Alabama, horse foot and dragoon. We have carried the Senate of Tennessee and lost the House by our friends running two tickets in several counties. Six weeks, six short weeks and the Keystone will have again taken her place in the Arch of Democracy. She will come up with her old 20,000 majority. The Banks men in fact will make no fight. They see that the palmy days of Hard Cider and Coon Skin foolery have passed, and that the sober second thought of the people will overwhelm them. From all appearances they will die easy, and Honest Judge John Fiscal Corporation will die with them. The election of Porter is universally conceded.

☞ Some *light fingered* gentleman picked Nicholas Biddle's pockets the other day of three hundred dollars. This contradicts the old adage that their is honor amongst *thieves.*

**Repeal of the Relief Bill.**

Let every Democratic candidate for the Legislature, pledge himself unequivocally to vote for the *Repeal* of this unconstitutional law. It is full of danger to the interest and liberties of the people of this state. Its tendency is direct and strong to fasten upon us for years the present corrupt and obnoxious system of banking. If the operations of this law is not arrested, its effect will be to place the people completely under the control of the Banks. In a few ye[ars] the Legislature w[ill] ...years from this ...gent of t[he] ...ould become the mere a... ...ese institutions, and would pass just such laws as they might dictate. Let the law be repealed. To accomplish this elect a Democratic Legislature and a Governor who opposed at every step its passage.

**What Next.**

We see by the Globe, that when the message of the President with his reasons for not signing the Bank Bill was received in the Senate, a mob of Bank ruffians vented their spleen by hisses and other marks of disapprobation. This gross insult to the American people, was *justified* by Merrick, a Senator from Maryland, and about as great a black guard as any of the mob. No doubt Mr. Clay also interposed his potents, be[ing] in defence of these hired scoun[drels] ...ed by medi... ...from the state of were excused with so m[uch] ...to the regular exer... that they repeated it ... grounds around t... the succeedi...

**Wm. Mathews, dec'd.**

...s of the Estate of Wm Mathews late of ... in effig... dec'd. are hereby requested to present ... Mr. ...hands to the subscriber, Executor of the will ... said dec'd, at his residence in the Borough of ...wistown Mifflin county in legal form for settlement ...thout delay—and persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.

E. Banks, *Executor.*

Sept. 20, 1841.

**Gov. Porter.**

*Let every Democrat vote for* DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER, *for these reasons*:—Because he has never been any thing but a Democrat.—Because he is a man of undoubted talent and integrity.—Because he has governed the State wisely and economically.—Because he has vetoed the Bills that were intended to fasten upon us the rotton and corrupt system of Banking that has scourged the people so severely.—Because he opposed at every step of its progress, the unconstitutional Relief Bill that is now deluging the country with irredeemable shinplasters, and endeavored to prevent its becoming a law, by vetoing it.—Because he vetoed Thaddeus Steven's Gettysburg Rail Road Bill, that would have cost the State $20,000—and the Local Appropriation Bill that would have cost the State $256,200,00 and the Union Canal Bill, that would have cost the State $20,000, and the Local Bridge Bill that would have cost $11000, and the Gettysburg Rail Road, Extra allowance Bill $30,000, and the Printing Bill $20,000—and the Philadelphia Ice Company Appropriation Bill $20,000, and the allowance of interest to contractors $20,000, and the Breach Bill $200,000. In all $6,047,200. Farmer, Mechanic's and Labouring men, these and a thousand other reasons should induce you to a man, to go to the Po'ls and vote for *David Rittenhouse Porter*, and against Judge John Banks, a Black-Cockade Federalist, who last year insulted you by stigmatizing you as *thieves and robbers, Enemies alike to your country and her institutions.*

CUT-SHARP OF LEWISTOWN

In another column will be found the prospectus for publishing in the Borough of Lewistown, a paper bearing the above title, Edited and published by G. P. EDMINSTON and H. EISENBISE, Esqrs. If we judge from the first No. which has been issued, it will carry a good edge, and be instrumental in hewing out and exposing the villianies of the Peg Beaty party. It advocates the re-election of our worthy chief magistrate David R. Porter.

**Judge Bank's Letter.**

We would recommend the perusal of this beautiful specimen of letter writing to every Democrat in the State. For "unblushing impudence," gross falsehood, unmanly denunciation of the people, and political venom, we have never seen its equal. He charges the great Democratic party of the Union with being "THIEVES, ENEMIES TO THEIR COUNTRY, ARTFUL AND INSIDIOUS VILLIANS." Was there ever a more audacious insult offered to the people of this State. This man who is now asking them for their suffrages, but one year ago, used this vile language to express his hatred and contempt for them, and this man too a Judge in a District where four-fifths of the people are the very men he denounced in his infamous letter. Let the Federalists talk no more about soiling the judicial ermine.

☞ The reckless press of the opposition have the effrontery to charge the present administration with extravagance. Extravagance truly economy is the word. They cannot point to one single expenditure within the last two years that Governor Porter has any thing to do with, that will not stand the closest scrutiny. His aim from the day of his inauguration down to the present hour has been to husband the resources of the commonwealth. His first act was to arrest the squandering of the funds of the state on the Gettysburg rail road. In this matter alone he prevented an addition of two millions of dollars to the State debt. He recommended to the last Federal Legislature the sale of the Bank ... stock held by the State. It would have then sold at par. It would not now bring the one half that was paid for it. In this instance if they had taken his advice the commonwealth would have saved $700,000. Innumerable other cases we could give of his efforts to keep down the State debt but it is unnecessary, the people know them. Yet in the face of all this the Federal presses charge him with extravagance. Falsehood has always been their weapon and we will not be surprised at any slander however monstrous it may be.

**President Tyler's Veto of the Bank Bill.**

If our views of Mr. Tyler's Veto are correct, we yield him, and we hope every Dem[o]crat will, ...steadiastness ...ocrat will yield, imprisonments and pains, ...uch would overcome even the strong man ...till, unlike the ordinary child of her years, her countenance habitually wore a look of gravity, & her heart bled at the least thought of suffering or sorrow.

Martha's home was in a country place surrounded by fields—a pleasant, quiet valley, the patrimonial heritage of her father. It was harvest time, and in the course of the morning the old servant went out with the reaper's dinners, leaving little Martha to amuse herself in her usual quiet way. She had not been alone long before a beggar woman presented herself with a young child in her arms. Martha knew that it was her mother's custom to relieve distress, in what-

was opposed to. He has thrown himself manfully between an accidental usurping Congress and the people. If the citizens of the United States had decided at the last election that they would have a National Bank, (strong as our prejudices and convictions would have been against their judgment,) still we could not have approved of Mr. Tyler's Veto, no such decision however was made. The question was never raised by the party that elected Mr. Tyler, and when raised by the Democrats, was studiously avoided by the Whigs. Nay in many instances when we charged them with wanting to establish such an institution, they repelled it and admitted that every election since the charter of the old Bank had expired, had demonstrated the fact, that a large majority of the people were hostile to such an institution. Under these circumstances a Whig Congress after they had succeeded, either by their opposition to a Bank or by quietly deceiving the people as to their opinions attempted to fasten this *curse* upon the country, whether the subsequent acts of the several States sanctioned it or not. John Tyler's Veto frustrated this design, and if we judge him aright, he is entitled to the attachment of every Democrat. Villiany always over reaches itself as the Whigs have experienced in the honest, upright course of the President. Their galling disappointment will in no way soften the regret every decent man among them must feel when he reflects upon his participation in the "dignified and honorable" campaign of last fall.

☞ Another Bank Bill was reported in the House of Representatives last week by our friend Chandler's "own Jno. Sergeant" with the sonorous title of "The Fiscal Corporation." Some of the obnoxious features of the former Bill are omitted, but there is quite enough of the "hair of the dog" left to call for the exercise of President Tyler's Veto power, if his constitutional scruples are honest. If Mr. Tyler expects his administration to be supported by Democrats he must make no compromise with the Federal misrule, but be every *inch* a Republican, then he may look confidently for the aid of that party that go for Principles, not men.

☞ On the afternoon of the 18th ult., the office of L. L. Tate Esq. collector on the Pennsylvania Canal at Berwick Columbia county, was entered in his absence and robbed of about $1,000 in Bank notes, checks, promisory notes and due bills.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

Yes, Let the people know, that on the 31st day of July, 1841, a FEDERAL House of Representatives, at Washington, as one of its "RELIEF" measures, passed a bill

**IMPOSING A TAX** OF TWENTY PER CENT. ON

*TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND SALT*; AND

**EXEMPTING FROM TAX,**

*PHYSIC, POISON, GEWGAWS, GOLD AND SILVER EPAULETTES, STATUARY ENGRAVINGS, GEMS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND RAIL-ROAD CORPORATION IRON.*

☞ The vote stood, yeas 116, nays 101 —every D[e]mocrat, who was in his seat, voting against it!

**MEETING.**

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting, composed of citizens of the Borough of Lewistown without distinction of political party, held at the Court House on Monday evening August 30th, 1841.

On motion JAMES M'CORD was called to the Chair, MARTIN HOPPER and ANTHONY FELIX Vice Presidents, *G. W. Stewart* and *James Wallace* Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being fully stated it proceeded to select a Committee of eleven consisting of both political parties, to draft preamble and resolutions, to express the sentiment of said meeting, and to report on Wednesday evening Sept. 1st to which time the meeting stand adjourned—when all those favorable to the promotion of the principle object in contemplation as stated at the meeting will please take notice and attend at the ringing of the bell.

JAMES M'CORD, *President.*

M. HOPPER,

A. FELIX, Vice Pres'ts.

*G. W. Stewart,*

*James Wallace,* Secretaries.

QUESTIONS FOR HENRY CLAY OR HIS FRIENDS:

1. Is it true that Henry Clay acted as an agent or attorney for speculators and politicians, to obtain for them loans from the United States Bank.

2. Is it true that he received fees or com[pensation] ...by any; but to his chagrin and amazement, no one could give him information; such a person had evidently not been there. He next hastened to the justice's. It was now evening, and Walter Pixley was informed that his worship very rarely transacted any business after dinner, and that especially 'he would not with a Quaker.' Walter, however, was not easily put by; he felt his business was important, and, by help of a gratuity to the servant, he gained admittance.

The justice was engaged over his wine and he received Walter Pixley very gruffly, and in the end threatened him with a committal to jail for his pains. The poor Quaker had been in jail the whole of the preceding winter, and he remembered too woefully the horror of that dungeon to bring upon ...ny of her suffering companions were given up to furnish covering for her miserable bed.

When the news came to Mary of the committal of her friends to jail, the distress of her mind expressed itself in a burst of uncontrollable indignation; and then, asking counsel of no one, she threw on her hat and cloak, and taking with her an old man who lived in the family as a labourer, she hurried to the justice's; and, as she did not appear with any marks of the despised Quaker, either in dress or manner, she soon obtained admittance.—The magistrate was somewhat startled by the sudden apparition of so fair and young a maiden, and demanded her pleasure with unwonted courtesy, seating her in the chair beside him, and removing

GRAND MILITARY

**ENCAMPMENT.**

THE Volunteer Corps of Centre county will Encamp at Springfield, for three days, commencing on

*Tuesday the 19th day of October next,*

The Volunteer Corps of the neighboring counties are invited to participate in the duties of the Encampment, and will receive a soldiers welcome.

The obvious advantages to all Volunteer companies, to enter occasionally the rough school of the Soldier, it is hoped, will induce many of our Military brethren to accept the invitation most hartily extended.

Improvement in Military Discipline and Camp duty is our object and to prevent reproach from being cast upon our laudible efforts the Volunteer corps of Centre county have determined to prevent the sale or use of ardent spirits within the limits of the Encampment, or the limits of the Guard.

G. BUCHANAN,
Capt. Penns Val. Troop.
J. H. MORRISON,
Capt. Bellefonte Infantry.
A. G. CURTIN,
Capt. Centre Guards.
*Committee of invitation.*

August 28, 1841.

**Bankrupt Law.**

The following abstract of the provisions of this Bill, which is now made the law of the land, is from the New York Evening Post.

1. The first section provides that all persons residing in the states or territories of the United States, whose debts have not accrued while acting in a fiduciary capacity, and who shall apply to the proper court, setting forth a list of his creditors, their names and residences, with the debts owing to each, with an inventory of his whole property and rights of property, and declaring himself unable to meet his debts, shall be deemed a bankrupt within the provisions of this act. Traders, &c. owing not less than two thousand dollars, may be declared a bankrupt on the petition of a creditor whose debt amounts to five hundred dollars, whenever they are guilty of an act of bankruptcy, i. e. leaving the state with intent to defraud, concealing effects or making fraudulent assignments; the fact to be tried by a jury.

2. The second section provides that all transfers or conveyances of property, made in view of bankruptcy, shall be deemed utterly void; but all bona fide dealings with a bankrupt entered into two months before petition is filed against him, shall not be invalidated, and the rights of minors, widows, liens, mortgages and other securities, not to be impaired.

3. That all the property, personal and real, of a person declared a bankrupt, is vested ipso facto, in the assignee, who is empowered to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue and be sued, subject to the orders of the courts. The necessary kitchen and household furniture, the wearing apparal, and other articles having reference to the condition of the bankrupt's family, but not to exceed three hundred dollars; shall be exempted from the operation of the act.

4. That a bankrupt conforming to the requirements of the act, and the order of the courts made under it, shall be entitled to a full discharge, by certificate, from all his debts, unless a majority in number and value of his creditors dissent; the discharge not to be granted until ninety days after the decree of bankruptcy, and seventy days public notice to creditors, who may appear and contest the right of a bankrupt to a discharge. When the residence of the creditor is known he shall have personal or written notice.

5. Creditors to be entitled to a share in the bankrupt's property pro rata, without priority or preference, except to the debts due the United States, or to persons who have paid out money for the bankrupt as sureties, who shall be paid first; and workmen shall be paid their full wages, not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

6. The district courts of each district to have jurisdiction of all proceedings in bankruptcy, relating to persons residing in such district. But by a subsequent section, the circuit court of any district given concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts.

The remaining sections relate to the duties of assignees, and of the court; and provide that the act shall go into operation on the 1st of February.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—The whigs profess to derive the constitutional authority for a Bank solely from its necessity to carry on the business of the national Government. Now suppose we were to admit, what we do not believe, that a Bank was necessary for that purpose—certainly it should have no more powers out of the District of Columbia, than were absolutely essential for the purposes of government.

All the necessary powers out of the District, would be to appoint agents to transfer the government funds from one place to another when required. This transfer could be effected without ever buying a single bill of exchange, such as Webster & Co., would draw to obtain loans under the name of a sale of Bills of Exchange.

All that would be necessary would be ...

GOV PORTER'S VISIT TO BEDFORD SPRINGS.

That spirited and excellent Democratic journal, the Bedford Gazette, contains the following notice of Governor Porter's recent visit to that place, and of the reception he met from the people there:—"Governor Porter arrived at the Bedford Springs on Monday evening last, and notwithstanding he had a slight billious attack on his way here, in consequence of which he was detained several days on the road, yet he looks remarkably well and is in fine spirits. The Governor, as might be expected, was very cordially received at this place, and all who have had the pleasure of an interview with him are deeply impressed with the fact that he is precisely what his friends represent him to be, a plain and unassuming man, whose countenance is an index to the purity of his heart—and whose conversation proves him to be a man of deep research and profound knowledge. The impression now appears to be general that Gov. Porter will have the largest majority that has ever been given to any candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair in this State, a fact wich many of his political enemies are willing to admit. It is said that in many of the Northern counties, which poll large votes, there will be little or no opposition to General Porter, so well are the people pleased with his Administration."

THE PRESENT SEASON.—There is not a man, woman or child, but should take medicine at this season of the year but more especially at this present time: for there probably were never so many causes existing at one period, as there are now, so likely to produce a state of sickness. The repeated changes in the atmosphere, by acting as they do upon the consistence and quality of the blood itself, gives occasion for the most fatal and malignant disorders. The bile becomes (and often without any warning) in a most acrimonious condition from these repeated changes, and if the stomach and bowels have been neglected previously, the first symptoms require immediate attention.

To remove the infirmities to which the human frame is liable no medicine has been found so effectual as Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which are known by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, remove every morbid affection, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

Price 25 cents per box. With directions in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German.

FOR SALE in LEWISTOWN by JOHN A. STERETT, and in MIFFLIN COUNTY, by agents publisbed in another part of this paper.

Remember, these Pills are not sold genuine at any Drug store, either in city or country.

Committee of Correspondence for Mifflin county, appointed by the 4th of March convention.

*Borough*—S. W. Stuart, A. S. Wilson E. Banks, D. C. Freeburn, J. A. Cunningham, Jas. Burns, R. H. McClintic, C. Ritz, J. Morrison, Wm. McCay, Geo. Miller, J. B. Ard, Thos. McClure.

*Derry tp.*—Jno. Stoneroad, C. Hoover, sr., Jno. Allbright.

*Decatur tp.*—Saml. Barr, J. Hough.

*Armagh tp.*—George Bell, Hugh Conley.

*Brown tp.*—Jacob Lotz, Jno. Henry, Isa. Kerr.

*Union tp.*—Jesse A. Cunningham, Jas. Alexander, jr.

*Menno tp.*—Jas. Hemphill. Isa. Copelin.

*Wayne tp.*—D. Jenkins, Jno. Lawthers, Jas. Drake, Jacob Norton.

*Oliver tp.*—Jno. A. Steel, Wm. Wilson, G. W. Brehman, Henry Leater.

*Granville tp.*—Hugh M'Kee, Wm. Caldwell, Jno. Cuppies.

**Obituary.**

"In the midst of life we are in death."

**DIED,**

In Gaysport, Huntingdon county, at the residence of John Barr, Esq. on Monday August 23, HENRY KRING, aged 29 years 11 months and 6 days.

In the death of Mr Kring we have to regret the loss of one of our most respectful and useful and enterprising citizens; of a man who, without the aid of advantitious circumstances, had, in a few years, by the exercise of industry, integrity, and mechanical skill, secured for himself an enviable reputation as a mechanic, a citizen, and a man.

Those who knew him best, will most regret his death Cut off in the prime of his life, and the meridian of his usefulness, they are left to mourn the loss of a warm-hearted and sincere friend—a useful citizen—an honest man.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of our early days;
None knew the but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

**ATTENTION GUARDS!**

You will assemble on your usual ground of parade on Friday September 10th at 1 o'clock *P. M.* in summer uniform, each member to be provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridge and arms in firing order.

By order of the Capt.

J. GIVLER O. S.

Lewistown, Aug. 31st 1841.

*P. S.* It is hoped that every member will be in uniform on the 10th, and prepared to vote on the subject of attending the Boalesburg Encampment, to commence on Tuesday the 19th of October next, and last for three days

ROBERT SIMS—Capt.

**Attention Artillerists.**

YOU will assemble in the Diamond square for parade, on Friday Sept 10th 1841 in summer uniform. The 10th will be the 1st law day in said company, and every member not in uniform on that day will be fined.... grew and good man, the sad condition of her suffering friends. She then made him acquainted with her own private history, her obligations to the family of the worthy Walter Pixley, and the anxiety she now felt for the life of her who had been as a mother unto her.

William Penn heard her with evident emotion, and promised to do all that lay in his power for her benefactors: tho' he assured her she had overrated his influence with the king. He then desired Mary to take up her abode under his roof; and bidding an attendant call in his mistress, he gave her into the hands of his fair and gentle wife, briefly relating to her upon what errand the young maiden had come.

When Mary found her mission thus far so happily accomplished, and the door shut

**A CARD.**

**Dr. MAYER**

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has taken a room in Mrs. Mitchell's dwelling, directly opposite Turners Hotel, where he will promptly attend to all who may require his services. He will be absent from the 14th to 28th of September, after which time he may always be found at his office, unless professionally engaged elsewhere.

September 1, 1841

FOR SALE,

**A Threshing Machine.**

The undersigned, authorised by the owner who now resides in the State of Ohio, offers for sale, very cheap, a thrashing machine which has done some service, although nearly as good as new, it can be purchased at a very reduced price. If not sooner sold by private sale it will be offered at public sale on Tuesday of the next November court. For terms &c. enquire by letter or otherwise of

DAVID CANDOR.

Lewistown August 31, 1841.

*Auditors Notice.*

**Estate of Wm. Allison, dec'd,**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin county auditor to marshall and distribute the funds in the hands of Shem Z[ell] administrator of the estate of William A[llison] dec'd. to and among the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd. will attend for the purpose at the public house of Robert Smith at *Brown's Mills* on Saturday the 9th day of October 1841 at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons are required to present their claims before said auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such funds.

**Wm. B. Johnston, *Auditor.***

September, 1, 1841.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the [undersigned], appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, auditor to ascertain the liens and distribute the monies raised by the Sheriff out of the sale of the personal property of Jesse Winket, will attend for [that] purpose at his office in *Lewistown* on [Monday] the 8th day of *October* 1841, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where all persons are required to present their claims to said auditor, or be debared from coming in for a share of said funds.

DAVID CANDOR, Auditor.

September 1, 1841.

**AUDITORS NOTICE.**

Take notice that I have been appointed by the court of common Pleas of Mifflin county auditor to ascertain the liens upon the monies arising from the sale made by the Sheriff of the real estate of James Gibboney late of said county dec'd. and to appropriate the same among the list of claimants according to their respective liens, and that I will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's office in Lewistown Mifflin county on Wednesday the 6th day of October next of which all persons interested will take notice and are required to make their claims before me at that time or be debarred from coming in for a share of said monies.

A. S. WILSON, Aud.

September 1, 1841.

**Auditor's Notice.**

Take notice that we have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin county auditors on the administration account filed by the Executors of Thomas Mitchell, late of Oliver township dec'd with directions to report said account on the specifications set forth in a petition for a review of the account, as passed upon by former auditors, and ascertain the ballance due from the executors and report distribution of the same, that we will meet for that purpose at the Register's Office in Lewistown on Monday, the 4th day of October next when and where all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them before us or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets and of which all persons interested Executors and all others concerned will take notice.

David Mayer,
A. Allen,
Eaq. Auditors.

Lewistown, Aug. 31st 1841.

PROSP[ectus]

The undersigned intends to publish a weekly paper, in the borough of Lewistown for six months to be styled the

**Cut-sharp ovn.**

The Cut-sharp will be conducted and vigorously supported in the election of our Governor, David R. Porter, as well as the vetge of Independent Principles, JOHN TYLER, and the principles entertained by him, his whole public life. A critical in Cut-sharp always will be devoted to Temperance cause, and to the political principles not great.) The Farmer and laboring men, the sinew of our [country]

...

ROMAN LEGIONS.—A Roman Legion consisted of 6,000 men divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries with a standard guarded by ten men. Attached to every Roman Legion was an *ala* of 300 horses. The commander of the Legion was a Perfect, of the cohorts a Tribune and of the centuries, a Centurion. The Standard was a silver eagle on the top of a spear.

GOOD.—A fellow, putting his head thro' a tailor's shop window, exclaimed, 'what o'clock is it by your lapboard'? Upon which the tailor lifted up his lap-board and struck him a blow on the head, answering, 'it has struck *one.*'

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have UNSETTLED BUSINESS on my DOCKETS, that I am now prepared to give transcripts and close the business. Those neglecting to call and PAY COSTS due, will have bills of the same presented or left for COLLECTION, with the proper officer.

William M'Cay.

## NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

**Wagonmaking & Blacksmith**

BUSINESS.

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of *Mill* and *Dorcas* streets, opposite J. Muthersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagon-making line, viz:

**Wagons, Ploughs, &c.**

best materials and workmanship.

**kinds of SMITH Work**

Ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, the best manner, at the shortest no- on the most reasonable terms.

will execute orders in the manufac- MILL WORK, in as good style as can any where else.

**TEEL SPRINGS,**

riages, Buggies, made to order, light ible, warranted to do well.

**SE SHOEING and Coun-**

**try Work generally,**

ended to with despatch, and done in the best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.

town, March 31, 1841.

**LEWISTOWN**
**Cabinet Manufactory.**
*South end of Valley Street*

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the disa- encouragement he has received from his friends in Lewistown, and a large portion o surrounding country, and begs to inform them that prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and mental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest rns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock sists in part of

*Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Ward robes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth So as, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.*

All of which, with every other article, either of plain Fancy Cabinet ware will be sold on the most reasonable terms, any orders executed from a distance promptly attended to, and neatly put up in

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

**Allation Millers, Millwrights**
*AND*
**MILL OWNERS.**

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh BOLTING CLOTHS, manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Seguin, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of —which he is willing to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

The following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, of which will be sold on reasonable terms, and will make all go soon, will do t use in wa

Samuel Hopper.

June 10, 1840.

**SWAYNE'S**
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
**Virginiana or Wild Cherry,**
*For Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.*

He left us. On s withstandi gers were mans were voyage, an poor pain cause o time, an all weath start.

Yieldin knowing th the gale, w liking to be bell was ru many the gallant Eri light house on Monda just seen The wa boat pitch was in hig sed any fe duty. W our berth At abo saloon, P made me rubber at a a slight ex ery of fire. curred, and I had so s

*Dangerous.*—So it is with Colds and Coug plain of having a Col.. ed; after which a soreness in the Bronchia, with a and finally the disease lungs, which the patient by a wasting away of the ith hectic fevers and spitlood and mattter from ul- a pain and weight is al- the affected part of the ns of the animal econo- the body becomes dry; within their cavities; at pays the debt of nature, ering himself with the recovery. To obviate g symptoms "Spare no g the above Invaluable ery commencement of Coughs whereby your ired and time and money

Some of F. McClure,

thought of such an accident, that I was comparatively cool and self possessed, I sprung to the door, followed by Parmelee, and we were met by a mass of scorching flame. I rushed forward. He followed, but no more. Of the dozen or fifteen in the saloon at that moment, not another survives. In a second all that part of the boat nearest to where the flames burst out, the boiler deck was in flames, and they must have perished horribly in the saloon, from which there was no escape.

On going forward I saw in a moment the whole terror of the scene. The flames burst out in immense masses, and were driven back by the wind, enveloping in one minute the whole body of the boat. Titus sprung to the wheel and headed her to the shore, and the wind now drove the flames

# CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Grecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

**SETTEES.**

*Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,*

on an improved and fashionable plan,

**SETTEE BEDSTEADS,**

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

**Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar**
**MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the room two doors East of the Bank of Lewistown in market street, where he has and will constantly keep on hand the following articles, manufactured Tobacco of the most celebrated Virginia brands, of all sizes and kinds.

Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish and American Cigars; Rappee, Scotch and Maccabau Snuffs; Fancy and Common Snuff Boxes, Pipes of all sorts, Smoking and New York Fine Cut Tobacco.

Together with every article connected with his line of business, which he will sell wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

G. W. THOMAS.

Lewistown, March 31st, 1841.

**LEWISTOWN**
**CABINET**
**WARE ROOMS.**

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

**Cabinet Manufacturing,**

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

**Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.**

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

INTERESTING CURE.

*Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.*

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fliegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen several certificates, and have no doubt

plication of

Our attention has been called to this subject by the misrepresentations of the Federalists and if the State is largely indebted, we have "put the saddle on the right horse" by facts, which, generally speaking, are "stubborn things."

When the Federal party got into power, in 1835, by the election of Joseph Ritner, the State debt, as shown by the report of the State Treasurer, of 4th December, 1835, amounted to $24,995,435 56

The amount required to finish all lines of improvement then under contract, as shown by the report of the Canal Commissioners, Journal House of Representa-

**Groceies Wines & Liquors**

The subscriber having opened a store in the room formerly occupied by him as a Justice's office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel, in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

**CONFECTIOARIES.**

Consisting of

**CANDIES of all kinds.**

*ALSO,*

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, a variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, and Apples.

He has also a stock of

**HARDWARE,**

Such as will suit Cabinet Makers, consisting of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws, Brass and other kinds of Castors, Locks, Hinges &c.

Robert McNeal.

**Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.**

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

*ALSO*—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a seam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., *March* 10, 1841.

**NEW GOODS.**

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of

Broad Cloths of all colours,
Summer Cloths,
Pantaloon Stuffs,
New style Mousline de Lanes,
Figuered Silks, Prints,
French Chintz,
Painted Lawns,
Florence Braid,
Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.,

all of which will be sold low. He has also on hands,

*Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Salt and Tar.*

L. T. WATSON.

Lewistown, May 20, 1841.

**PRINTING INK**

**On very advantageous terms,**

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North 9th between Coates and Brown st.

June 23. 1841.

**New and Cheap Goods.**

The subscriber has just received and is now opening at his Store Room, in the Borough of Lewistown, a large and splendid assortment of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

which will be sold on accommodating terms. The public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, May 8th 1341.

# New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that they have just received a new and handsome assortment of goods in their line, ALSO

**Dry Goods & Groceries,**

which they will dispose of very low and wish the public to give them a call. The Tailoring business is still carried on and the

LATEST FASHIONS

just received. All orders attended to with despatch.

***A large assortment of ready made clothing on hand.

WILLIAM M'CAY & SON.

May 2, 1841.

**To the Public.**

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends either in town or country, that he will attend to the repairing and cleaning of a kinds of

**CLOCKS.**

P. S. Any person wishing work done will have it punctually attended to, by leaving orders at the store of *Mr.* James Parker or at the residence of the subscriber.

Geo. K. Carothers.

Lewistown, June 7th 1841.

**MAYER & CAHN,**
**DENTISTS.**

WILL attend to all operations in DENTAL SURGERY; such as cleaning, plugging, extracting and inserting incorruptible teeth, from one to a full set. A practice of many years enables them, to give relief and assistance to the afflicted, and their method is one which secures to them the confidence of those, who may favor them with their patronage.

*OFFICE* at the Public House of Mr.

$33,182,239 44

Amount appropriated since Gov. Porter came into office, to the completion of the Erie extension, North Branch, &c., and to other liabilities growing out of new lines of improvement put under contract during the Administration of Governor Rtner, including amount borrowed under the *federal relief bill*, $3,043,027 60

Amount of State debt at the present time, $36,225,266 44

# FURNITURE.

The subscriber thankful for past favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm of Halliday and Casey, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has taken, and intends carrying on in all its various branches, the

**Looking Glass and Furniture Manufactory,**

one house West of F. Schwartz's, and immediately opposite Adam Greers Hotel, where he respectfully invites all those who may want articles in his line of business to call and examine his stock of furniture &c. consisting of

*Pier Tables, Side Board Bureaus,*
*Centre do. Secretary do.*
*Card do. Mahogany Dressing do*
*End do. Cherry do.*
*Library do. Spring Seat Sophas,*
*Sopha do. Mahogany Wash Stands*
*Breakfast and Dining do.*
*Tellescope do. do. Mahogany Work do.*
*Suspension do. High, Field, French, and Low Post Mahogany, Maple, Cherry and Poplar Bead Steads,*

all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, of the best materials, and unsurpassed workmanship,

The subscriber offers for sale an assortment of Beautiful

STEEL AND LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVINGS.

N. B. Old Frames neatly fitted with new Looking glass Plates at the shortest notice.

MATHEW B. CASEY.

Lewistown, *May*, 5th 1841.

**REMOVA.**
**NATHANIEL MAHANEY,**

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

**TAILORING,**

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

**FASHIONS,**

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

**. J. APPLEBAUGH, M. D.**

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—*Office* at his fathers resid nce, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances o his profession unless absent on duty.

May 5th 1841.

**Estate of James M'Donald dec'd.**

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary upon the estate of said dec'd hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber in McVeytown Mifflin county without delay, and persons having demands upon the estate of said decedent are requested to present their demands according to law for settlement without delay.

James McDonald jun. *Ex'r.*

McVeytown, July 21st 1840.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all he demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

*Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green- and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.*

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Brown's Mills. Jan 27, 1841.

**Lewistown Foundry**
AND
*MACHINE SHOP.*

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses —side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple

state courts, insolvents must go to the district or district courts for relief from the weight of debts which hangs upon their necks, and paralizes their energies and usefulness as citizens.

The constitution gives to Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and *uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies* throughout the United States." And the doctrine held by the United States courts is that "when Congress exercised their powers upon any given subject, the states could not enter upon the same ground and provide for the same objects. And again, "when once the legislature of the Union has exercised its powers on any given subject, the state power over the same

**REMOVAL.**

# S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET

*Two doors east of Adam Greers.*

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

*Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.*

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

**S. S. JONES**, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

**The Watchmaking. Jewelry, and Silv smith**

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

*In relation to the operation of the*

**RESURETION**
OR
**PERSIAN PILLS.**

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of certificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supersed the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until thay have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

**PERSIAN AND INDIAN**
*Vegetable Extracts compose the*
RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal Remedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co., Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

****For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

**JEW DAVIDS'**
OR HEBREW
# PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

**Jew David's or**
**HEBREW PLASTER,**

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the of depredation at last, which had reborhood. The citizens formed unteer company of about 100 well armmen, commanded and led by Capt. Barny Bradford, Mr. J. Lumsford and Spear, from Arkansas, and Squire Forrer and James Howarton, from Mississippi, and after an active search of several days, succeeded in capturing 27 men, among whom were the following names, viz. Hugh Talley, Lewis Hingston, Andrew McLaughlin, Willis Pollock, Hugh Cotton, Elliot and Robert Hunter, the latter lately from New lodge Merrit and McCommick. He

These desparate characters r-talk, by stratagem. Nine of them count says, but later intellig

**JOSEPH M. COGLEY,**
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
**DRAPER,**

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has ust received a splendid assortment of

# GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.

*Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.*

ALSO,

Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

**SILK AND WOOLLEN,**

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

**BOOKS & STATIONRY,**

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH, J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

**PETERS' PILLS**

**Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters'**
*CELEBRATED*
Vegitable Anti-bilious Pills,

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poorhouse alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Peters' Pills,

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger, and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for upwards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels irregular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain in the right side, in the region of the liver sometimes in the right shoulder—cough—expectoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits —broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and evil forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions, attended by the following symptoms; Languor —disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—nostrils dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—sweating of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitefield had been several years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but by the use of three boxes, had been entirely cured.

Hon. E. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored.

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of his members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was cured.

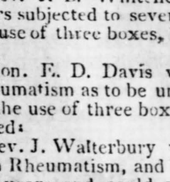
Mr. Benjamin R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the city, who afforded him but little relief. Hearing of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in ten days was out attending to his business. His symptoms were, soreness all over; excrusiating pains through the joints and limbs; dreadfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Head-Aches, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affections.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and hundreds of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞ The list of directions will specify the complaints which come most peculiarly within the influence of Peters' Pills; but it may be tis well to state here, for the purpose of giving he greater publicity to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever discovered which contain an infallible cure for the SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, *M.* ctor and Sole Proprietor, at his Institure of obstmate diseases, by *Remedies.* No 129 Lib- k.



es it to be distinctly red a reward of information as person who

may ve ilding Four doors Store, where he is pre orders in his line of, busi

J. & J. M. W. & 1841.

☞ We are n named ces May, 1840.